Hockaday & Burr,
OLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS,
Have opened in their
NEW STORE ROOM
ON MAIN STREET,
A large Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
ally selected for this market.
Liberal discounts made to
ntry merchants. 1-tf.

UGS! CHEMICALS!!
PERFUMERIES.
ing & Summer Trade of 18-

LEX. LEITCH,
MARBLE BUILDING,
RNER OF FOURTH AND OLIVE
STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
AKES pleasure in inviting atten-
tion to his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
OREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PURE RE-AGENTS, and
PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS,
ich he has a very full and varied assortment,
f the best and purest quality. He would also
t the attention of the Profession to his un-
ly large Stock of
URGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ted with care, and made by the most eminent
facturers, and with all the latest improve-
s.
would commend to the notice of those in search
TOILETTE ARTICLES,
ling every variety, English and French, to his
rtment of
PERFUMERIES,
ELEGANT EXTRACTS,
POMADES AND SOAPS.
has replenished his Establishment with a
supply of the choicest
ANDIES, WINES, AND GIN.
is also prepared to fill all orders for
gress and other Mineral Waters.
ich he is the sole Agent for St. Louis.
stock of MEDICINE CHESTS and SAD-
BAGS is large, and has been selected with
al reference to the
KE'S PEAK TRADE, AND
THE PLAINS.

EW GROCERY STORE
OPENED,
One Door North of Nixon's,
O the citizens of Utah.---Call and
see at the new grocery store, one door above
's Store, if HOOD & DICKSON are not selling
thing in the Grocery line
APER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
have now opened and ready for sale, whole-
r retail, one of the best selected stock of
APLE GROCERIES
brought to this market, consisting in part of
llowing articles:---
ar, coffee, teas, rice, dried apples, soap, can-
dles, molasses, starch, pepper, spice, alum, copperas,
tre, madder, indigo, powder, lead, shot, rope,
ar, vanilla rope, ginger, mustard cassia, sa-
every kind, brandy, fruits, flavoring ex-
es of every kind, nuts of all kinds, bags,
cotton and hemp twine, pipes and stems, snuff
and chewing tobacco, nutmegs and cloves,
, sugar of lemon, blacking and brushes, pre-
of every kind, a many other things too
s to mention.
will sell all of the above articles at as low fig-
any house in Salt Lake City, and every thing
not one high and another low.
also have a lot of Ames' celebrated sugar cure!
put up expressly for this market.
e with the cash and see our goods, and we
ou will purchase.
also wish to purchase a few hundred good
HOOD & DICKSON.

RD B. ALLEN. OLIVER B. FILLEY.
LTON IRON WORKS
econd & Carr Sts., St. Louis.
RARD B. ALLEN & CO.
ANUFACTURE High and Low
pressure Steam Engines, Boilers, sheet iron
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Tobacco and
rew and Brass and Iron Castings of every
ion, Circular Saw Mills of the Page and
Patents. 1-tf

NOTICE.
E having taken the house form-
erly occupied by Gilbert, Gerrish & Dyer, at
Floyd, it will in future be well supplied with
assortment of goods, and one of the Partners
here all the time. Our friends will please
l see us.
GILBERT & GERRISH.

NOTICE.
E Copartnership heretofore ex-
ting between the undersigned at CAMP
, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
Bro's. & Co., at Camb Floyd are authorized
e their busines R. H. DYER.
GILBERT & GERRISH.

WANTED:
FEW good Mules in exchange
r good Working Cattle. Apply to
GILBERT & GERRISH.

WORK CATTLE.
0 YOKE of Work Cattle in
good working condition for sale by
GILBERT & GERRISH.

100 WAGONS
ARRIVED FROM THE STATES.
VE JUST RECEIVED ONE LARGE STOCK,
oods,
Liquors,
Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Outfitting Goods,
Harness,
Saddles,
lles,
e will exchange for FLOUR and GRAIN, in
kinds of
Country Produce.
k has been selected with great care, and is
pted to the wants of the people of this sec-
ould call the attention of Country Merchants
e dealers generally to the above, as we will
m such inducements as will enable them to
isfactory purchases.
ALSO,
Chicago WAGONS; 250 large AMERICAN
250 fine AMERICAN WORK CATTLE, com-
LTESE JACK, one fine STALLION. Possess
C. A. PERRY & CO. 1-tf

THE VALLEY TAN.

DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY, 15 CE

OLUME 2. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1860. NUMBER

E VALLEY TAN
ISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
PHEN DeWOLFE.

TERMS:
opy for one year, $6, if paid in
e $8, if not paid in advance.
ISEMENTS inserted per square
ines or less, for $1 50 for the first
, and 75 cts. for each subsequent
deduction will be made to per-
advertise by the quarter.

A Re...miscence.

BY THE JAY.

olemn moon of December
to-night with a pitiful glow,
me on a night I remember,
y six winters ago
hen my heart was impressive
love's tender lessons alive—
will not be digressive
I am now twenty-five.)

pon invitation,
friend to a sociable ball;
a decided sensation,
made—just nothing at all.
r Julia—the lily
wealth of ravenly curls,
ough I own it was silly—
ght her the jewel of girls.

elings of tender emotion
up from the heart to the tongue,
e—I thought with devotion—
arm so lovingly clung.
and flirted an hour
light of her radiant eyes;
I was quite in her power,
thought I could make her a prize.

Cupid had woven around me
trangely invisible chain,
t in its coils he had bound me,
foolishly relished the pain—
en with a heart overflowing
love—or some thing divine,
ed on my knees without knowing,
asked her if she would be mine.

ened not—nor screamed—neither
inted,
rned quite red in the face,
wards learned that she painted)
e said with a dignified grace—
sband is trouble enough,
hy should I wish for another;
your nonsensical stuff,
am a WIFE and a MOTHER!

n "phancy my pheelings" just
hen
an think of my sudden demise.
—the most foolish of men,
from Julia's eyes;
night I can but remember,
what a pitiful glow,
on looked down in December
e, six winters ago.

From the London Once a Week.

Friend the Doctor.

friend the Doctor is a negro
h, Englishman by education,
utical—strictly nautical—by
ion. Leave him ashore for
han a month at a speli, and the
would run to seed like an over-
cucumber, or wither like a
ller-blighted cabbage. Only
skim up the side of a vessel
be she large or small, steam-
sailer, and he revives imme-
y. Climate or exposure have
fluence upon his iron constitu-
and he lives always under the
conviction that without his
e services the captain and
nd passengers to any amount,
nevitably perish. Yet my
the doctor possesses no diplo-
so license to practice medicine
gery; no knowledge of physic
gs, (thanks to his good consti-
.) excepting that Epsom salts
xceedingly abominable of flavor.
pt in the course of an hour or
to produce spasmodic cramps
e the doctor would sooner stow
a pint or so of pea-soup. And
friend the doctor is—the ship's

e origin of this appellation it is
to discover, nor do I presume
a perusal of James' Naval His-
any one would be a bit the wiser:
ps it is because he is a general
factor. In India they call the
reeze the doctor, and gasp and
out for its approach with all the
ety that a suffering patient evinc-
r the arrival of some skilful
ician. The cook has been the
r with sailors beyond even the
ory of that gifted individual, the
nautical inhabitant, and doctor
will remain as long as England
a plank to float upon the waters,
flag to brave the battle and the
ez.

My friend the doctor is one of a
extensive class of genus; but to
y him to perfection we must see him established on board of some small collier brig, or little trading schooner, whose voyages seldom extend further than the Mediterranean or the Brazils. It is here where his genius and skill are put to the utmost stretch, the culinary means at his command being limited to salt beef to-day, salt pork to-morrow; pease pudding, pea soup, lobscouse, and, at dreary intervals, a sea pie. Now and then a hapless shark or a shoal of bonnettas afford him an opportunity of rivaling a soyer in his dishes, and the liver of a porpoise causes him to be elevated as high as the the "sweet little cherub that sits up aloft" in the estimation of captain, mates and crew—so dainty and savory to the poor hungry sailors is the mess he produces. The doctor's mainstay at sea is the dark, dampish pantry, or storeroom, a box about ten feet square beneath the cabin or cuddy, and to dive into which gloomy recess he has to furnish himself with a glimmering horn lantern, and remove a hatch just under the cabin dining table. Herein, in casks, in boxes, in bags, piled up and screwed together as only sailors can stow them, are invaluable treasures, items without which the doctor would feel like a stranded camel in an African desert. Butter and onions, currants and raisins, treacle and sugar, potatoes, flour, spice, split peas, and curiously intermingled with them, paint kegs, tallow candles, blocks, odds and ends of ropes, a slush bucket, herrings and a bale of salt fish. This region is sacred to the doctor and the second mate. The latter descends once a week to serve out the crew's weekly allowance of groceries—the doctor daily, in search of indipensible culinary articles. And what with the horrible stench and the legions of rats scampering in all directions, his visits are usually as brief as he can possibly contrive to make them. The doctor's only assistant is "Jimmy Ducks," the hapless orphan cabin boy, who is so perpetually occupied with one thing or another, from lighting the caboose fire at 4 o'clock in the morning to washing out the skipper's socks at 11 P. M., that he can only find time to lave himself once a week, (when the doctor kindly assists is scouring him,) and generally makes the coboose his dormitory for the few hours mercifully allowed him to rest his weary and oftentimes very sore limbs.

My friend the doctor, when he finds himself fairly afloat and out of sight of land, settles down comfortably into every-day life; his sleeping apartment is the best bunk in the "fo'castle," and close under the hatchway, so as to permit of his enjoying respiration freely. The floor of the fo'castle constitutes his drawing-room, and his large deal box answers for a settee or sofa, or anything that a fertile imagination may convert it into, upon which, of a stormy or rainy night, he will loll, with a very short, very black pipe in his mouth, and spin yarns to the watch below; till some sudden gust or danger, and the summons of all hands on deck, leaves him to the rats and cockroaches, and solitary cogitations, (the doctor being exempted from sailors' duty, especially at night,) which opportunity he skillfully improves by unlocking and diving into the mysterious recesses of his chest, producing a dark looking, well protected phial, which evidently contains something that comforts him in solitude and danger, and must possess all the virtues of the widow's cruise of oil, that, despite often applications, was perpetually full. By-the-way, amongst other treasures under the doctor's charge, are the spirits and bottled beer on board, besides sundry pickles and sauces, and hermetically sealed meats and vegetables, all which are jealously detained under lock and key in the side-lockers of the captain's state-room, (a miserable bandbox, six feet by two,) and brought to light on very remarkable and state occasions.

To investigate the contents of the doctor's chest, would prove an afternoon's entertainment to every soul on board; for, of a truth, they are varied. From the gay, gilt-buttoned tailed coat, down to the pomatum-pot and the really useful housewife, everything has been bought and carefully packed by the doctor's absent wife, who enjoys the privilege of drawing his half pay, and rents a second pair back in the salubrious neighborhood of Ratcliffe. The doctor consequently looks upon the disturbing of this chest as little short of sacrilege. Every soul on board, from the captain to the cabin boy, entertains a secret veneration for the doctor's "missuss," who has been represented by the doating husband as a paragon of virtue and a "scholard" to boot, and who happens to be, at the very time these encomiums are uttered some thousand miles away at sea, enjoying herself prodigiously with the "double shuffle" at the "Jolly Sailor," and imbibing such liquor comfort as that establishment can provide. But the doctor is happily innocent of disparaging impressions, and though under a dusky husk, his affectionate heart paints his Susan's portrait as the climax of virtue and goodness.

My friend the doctor's reception room, audience hall, dining and sitting room, are all concentrated in the caboose, which, in stormy weather, is not unfrequently exposed to the risk of being pitched overboard, doctor and all. In it he can never stand upright. In it he can only sit with his knees up to his eyebrows; in it, however, with the door closed to windward, he manages, with the help of a good fire, an iron saucepan, a kettle, and an oven, to prove a prefect magician. If there is one thing more than another in which he excels, it is the manufacturing of that, by sailors, dearly loved dish—duff or dough—without which British tars would go to rack and ruin, and which, being usually as solid and heavy as a leaden bullet, might give a rhinoceros an indigestion, but is satisfying and a mere trifle to the English sailor.—Here, in this caboose, the doctor receives deputations, who, pannakin in hand suggests that a little hot water would greatly facilitate the weekly operation of eradicating bristles, constitutionally of a wild boarish nature. Here, when the watch below are indulging in a forenoon siesta, and the watch on deck are up aloft scraping and tarring, and pitching and painting, the doctor receives in state the bare armed, straw hatted second mate, who possesses an appetite awful even for a sailor; and despite the heat of the weather and the fury of the furnace—despite the fact that the perspiration pours down both their faces in torrents, they get up an extemporaneous lunch of thin sliced pork fried with onions, assisted by hard buiscuit and washed down with rum and water that would stupify any other mortals upon the face of the earth, excepting those who are undergoing the fierce ordeal of a hot sun and a hotter furnace, with much manual labor to boot. Here also, with condescension, the doctor receives the humble appeals of the wretched cabin boy, whose face and arms are covered with slush and soot, and who, having been suddenly summoned from scraping and greasing the fore-top gallant mast—a pleasant little occupation which the mate has allotted him, because he neglected to "give them fowls their meat in due time this morning"—has been summarily cuffed and buffeted by the skipper for daring to present himself in his august state room without being *au grand parfait* as regards toilet.

Even for him the good old doctor has balmy words and a lump of cold duff with treacle; and having been initiated in the science before, strongly recommends the ill-used cabin boy to return to the innocent and useful calling of clay-pipe making as soon as his poor feet touch British soil again. Hence, also, at stated periods, this great purveyor to the necessities and comforts of the floating community issues the daily rations of coffee, tea, meat, potatoes, peas-pudding, duff, etc.; and seated upon the ledge of the caboose door, with a knife-board across his knees to answer for a table, the doctor condescendingly partakes of every meal, mingling freely in the conversation and jest of his brother sailors, who are squatted on the deck all around, receiving their encomiums, and like them, ever and anon cracking a biscuit with his elbow, which has defied every other applicable force.

The doctor's life on board is rather a monotonous one. His costume is occasionally varied by the state of the weather, and includes a rough tarpaulin coat, in which he invests himself on very rainy or cold wintry days. Otherwise the Guernsey frock, red flannel nightcap, and dubious trousers, originally brown canvas, but now a composition of tar, and smoke, and soot, constitute his daily habiliments. Having no watch to keep at night, he is an early riser; and a huge bucket of water, soap and a scrubbing brush make his polished skin shine like ebony. Breakfast is no important task upon his abilities, except perhaps as regards the cabin, and here it is somtimes a perplexing mental question as to whether salt pork or salt beef fried with a liberal supply of onions, and perhaps seasoned with a little curry powder, would prove most savory for the cabin gourmands.

After breakfast the serious duties of the doctor commence. He has then to visit the harness cask, (as the salt provision casks are called, and by the way rather suspiciously savoring, as harness does, of salt horse,) and pick and choose suitable joints for the cabin and forecastle.—The soaking of this meat, the pealing of potatoes and onions, preparation of duff or peas-pudding, occasionally lending a hand to haul up the bowline, the maintop bowline, Sabbath executions of poultry or pork, interspersed with some score or two of pipes during the forenoon, and friendly admonitions to the poor cabin boy, as he washes up the plates and dishes—these constitute the every-day life of my excellent friend the doctor when at sea. The exceptions are high days and hollidays, when potted meat and bottled fruit are brought into play, and when all the energy and skill of the doctor are taxed in the construction of savory meat pies, pudding and pastry. The afternoon and evening, weather permitting, he usually devotes to literature and anecdote, and great is the enthusiasm with which the other sailors the hive his oft-repeated story of how...and such a year, at some p... in the West Indies—Cook being then a mere hop-'o-my-thumb—he and a lot of others contrived to entice and entrap a whole battallion of turkeys and a fleet of geese, by means of skillfully baited fish-hooks; and so, putting manfully to sea, dragged these unwilling victims over the waves and into the ship's caboose, much to the astonishment and terror of the natives, who conceived their poultry laboring under the same influence as the wretched swine of the Gergesenes.

But to see my friend tee doctor in the height of his glory and enthusiasm, you must behold him freshly arrived, after a lengthened sea voyage, at some foreign port, with a score or two of bum-boats flying round the vessel. Who dares intefere with his behests then? From the captain downwards, everybody cofides in his skill and taste, both as regards bargaining and as to the articles of consumption to be purchased. With his ivory teeth gleaming satisfaction out of their ebony frame, my friend the doctor struts the deck barefooted, and still crowned with the greasy red night-cap an object of veneration to the butchers, the bakers, the poulterers, the dealers in fruit and vegetables, &c., that are plying alongside. Strictly he scrutinizes each article—positive is the price he fixes. Gradually the caboose assumes the appearance of a green grocer's, with a poulterer's and a butcher's hard by; whilst the long-boat has been converted into a fruit-shop. The skipper and half the crew have gone ashore; the mates and the remainder are busy investigating baskets of oranges, bananas, lemons, &c. By some winked at contrivance, "strong waters" have been smuggled on board, and whilst speculating upon the astounding results that his caboose will produce about dinner time—the soup, and the boiled fish, and the baked mutton, puddings, pies, tarts, &c.,—my friend the doctor squats down like a black thrush amidst a profusion of foliage; and laboring under the influence of heat, the black cutty-pipe, and perhaps something else, nods complacently to the gentle rise and fall of the anchored schooner, until savory odors recall him once more to a sense of the arduous duties that a nautical doctor has to perform. F. A. N.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Crazy Maggie.

For five or six years a crazy woman, known as Maggie, has been an almost daily applicant at Jefferson Market Police, for warrants to arrest her imaginary prosecutor, whom she designated by the name of Pat Riley. Maggie's case is a very peculiar one, and but very little of her personal history can be ascertained. She is about 30 years of age, a native of Ireland, has a pleasant, smiling countenance, is plainly dressed, but always most scrupulously clean and tidy. About six years ago Maggie first made her appearance at Court, where she would take a back seat, and quietly watch the proceedings for a time, and then depart as quietly as she had entered. She was observed to come in this way for several days, always occupying the same seat, and always going away again without asking to see the Judge, or speaking to the officers of the Court. Her modest behavior and retiring disposition, in such striking contrast with the conduct of the usual female visitors at the Court, finally attracted the attention of the Magistrate, and he entered into conversation with her. She then made a complaint against Pat Riley, a character existing only in her diseased imagination, and charged him with having followed her to church, when he seized her in the midst of the congregation, and violently pulled out three of her teeth.

Thinking to get rid of her, the Justice promised to issue a warrant and have Pat Riley arrested, upon which Maggie, with many thanks departed. In a day or two she came again, and this time patiently waiting till the magistrate was at liberty, she again wanted Pat Riley arrested.—Forgetting all about her previous charge, but clearly remembering the officers of the court—all of whom she saluted with a pleasant smile and a cheery "Good morning"—she stated that Pat Riley had met her in the street, and forcibly detaining her had, in spite of all her screams and resistance, poured a large quantity of vitriol down her throat. Again a warrant was promised, and again she departed, with many thanks, and the same pleasant smile and quiet, dignified air. And so poor Mggie has been coming and going to and from Jefferson Market for all these years, preferring the like frivolous complaints against this superstitious Pat Riley. Efforts have been made to ascertain if there really was any such man, but none can be found. The magistrate learned, however, that Maggie formerly worked as a servant in a respectable family in this city, has no relatives that she knows of, and that she had a few hundred dollars in bank.

That portion of her time which is not spent in court is employed in doing various kinds of work, by which means she earns her living without touching her reserve fund in the bank—on the contrary she continually makes small additions to it. On one occasion, the Judge, thinking to cure her of attending court so much, affected a severity of manner toward her, and scolded her soundly. Poor Maggie seemed almost heart-broken, and left the court room with her eyes full of tears, and did not make her appearance again for some time. Still Pat Riley was ever before her, and constantly afflicting her with his mischievous persecutions; and finally some of these land-sharks known as 'shysters,' who hang about the courts, affected to sympathize with her under the pretense of relieving her from the persecutions of Pat Riley.

This reaching the ears of the Magistrate, he sent for Maggie, and by dint of entreaty and promises of good behavior was again received as her friend and confident. Maggie then recommenced her visits, to the court, and still makes her appearance two or three times a week, sitting quietly and reservedly in her corner waiting patiently till the Judge shall have time to hearken to her complaint. One or two of the attachees of the court are permitted to enjoy her confidence, but to all others she is distant and cold, but always civil, reserving her story for the attention of the Judge. Her complains are as singular sometimes as they are frivolous—sometimes Pat Riley has put warts and moles upon her person, or on her feet, or vile and matter into her mouth; h... her while asleep, tries to pu... out, or to brand letters upon... and a thousand other ridicul... does she charge him with ... him arrested for.

Her stories are patient... to and promised immediate... Sometimes she is told that ... is already in jail, or that h... sent to State Prison, ... Maggie departs perfectly ... She soon forgets that Pa... tody, however, and retur... warrants on new charges. ... maining absent more than ... Maggie has come to be lo... as one of the attaches of ... and is as confidently expe... one of its officers.

Intensity of the Heat.

Various opinions or th... been and still continue to ... tained in order to account ... duction of light and heat ... one appears that the sun ... tensely heated mass, wh... of light and heat like an ... heated mass of iron; the ... on the ground that heat ... ed by the vibration of an e... occupying all space. su... the sun may produce the ... of light and heat without ... temperature or substance ... may constantly produce the ... non of sound.

Whatever may be the ... a series of experiments, ... years since by M. Arad... tinguished French astronf... to prove that the temperat... surface of the sun is much ... vated than any artificial ... can be produced. From ... periments and observa... was led to the belief tha... a solid, opaque, no... invested with a... of the ... reached the highest ... heavens, and its rays fal... pendicularly than at any ... The greatest natural ... ever authentically reco... Bagdad in 1779, when th... eter (Fahrenheit's) rose ... dred and twenty deg... shade; on the west coa... the thermometer has be... as high as one hudred a... grees in the shade; and ... in Egypt, and Humbol... America, observed it at ... and seventeen degrees ... The depth to which the ... the heat of the sun ext... earth varies from fifty ... dred feet; never, howe... ing the latter distance.

It is also a well kno... the nearer the sun the ... cold. This phenomenon ... by the sunbeams bringing ... both light and heat as ... to warm the hottest ... plains, and passing thro... per strata of the atm... leaving them always o... ture much below free... low temperature is pr... fact that all lofty mou... under the equator, are ... never melting snows; ... higher the peaks are—th... fore nearer the sun—th... are. Thus æronauts, ... loon car, if they mounte... would be frozen to dea... tected by very warm clo...

Another similar fact is ... globe full of cold wate... ball of ice, will in the s... as a burning lens. In t... earth is nearest the sun ... thirtieth than in summ... rays strike the northern ... more obliquely than t... year. The whole qua... which the earth recei... from the sun has been c... mated to be such as woul... to melt a stratum of ice ... entire globe to the dept... feet.

Who beat the first ga... roah? Moses.

The poor generally h... "airs" as the rich, but ... kind.

VALLEY TAN.

N DEWOLFE, EDITOR.

sday, Feb. 22, 1860.

per elsewhere will be found ntitled "Lo the poor Mormon,', s to the necessity that exis's lical preaching of some sort ritory. The article expresses y the views entertained by us we presume, with every gen- t in this valley. The gentile re, whatever may be said of y and integrity as gentlemen s men, are not all devout and christians, and do not proba- instances illustrate by their lives the precepts and princi- gion. We do not of course imate that they are outrage- ed or sinful; far from it.— out as pious as men general- e entire aims are bent on ney. But something more wanted here as an example ons of what true piety is.— all gentiles by the examples see around them, and a great m no doubt form ideas of the igion by those that they see not believe in their own ab- ut give a mental and general to the doctrine of christian- is, no doubt, brings religion me disrepute among them.— lurs constantly thrown out rmon pulpit and from Mor- pers here, about christian and refinement. Now what nd wanted badly here, is a eachers who will not only gentiles a little, but at the ustrate by their own lives, which they preach. We hon- that one or two men of tal- nd referred to, would not glish good here among the at the same time do much ake down the prejudices the minds of many Mor- against the christian reli- atter of great surprise to that the necessity that ex- labors of such men, have ed or unattended to by the hes and religious denomi- land, and the writer of the we have referred may though the church has so ut- many ye don't plied with a y offers such ent effort." ny cases, marches in ad- e and commerce in its ef- erate and enlighten the con- e sunk in superstition and re they have not even fol- track of trade and enter- e left Mormon and Gentile, ner to grope their way as could. We venture to say no community in the coun- tion to the numbers that a more generous support t and faithful missionary, e gentile residents of this minister here for a variety present. If a gentile here to get married, as a friend week or two ago, there is form the ceremony but the he is already overburden- duties and offices properly other men. The saints even with him in the arduous du- own, which he has to per- er dolorous words of grief ve labor that devolves upon ly it is not right to increase by imposing on him the tering at the altar, the font, Let a minister or mission- ent on early in the spring hese duties and he will find ron and Hurr here to sus- goods and second his labors.

Personal.

to see again in our midst, n D. Spencer, who has been weeks past on a trip to Cal- Spencer left here about the ary, and returned by the mail from California. His as far as San Francisco, out to go only to Carson ether he mistook his way, yond the point for which he rted, by some other cause, informed. Mr. Spencer at he encountered very se- on his outward trip, but the less severe on his return. hought very dull in Califor- Valley, however, is going Spencer spent several days of the mines, and had am- y to ascertain the correct- eports concerning them.— w, and from conversa- any of the miners, he he fact that a large amount of the quartz containing the silver ore is found in one or two localities, and that the owners of these are making almost fabulous amounts of money. But the great mass of the miners are making very little or nothing; and the opinion generally prevails among them, that the quartz does not exist extensively, or in very many localities. A portion of the ore at present found is sent to San Francisco on pack animals, and pays about $3,000 per ton, after paying the expense ofatransportation at ten cents ₱ lb, the remainder is smelted in a rough manner in the vicinity where it is dug.

Our thanks are due to Mr. G. W. Tracy of Atchison Mo. for the following teligraphic dispatch received at Atchison and forwarded to him here just before the departure of the mail from that point.

If this dispatch is correct the long agony in regard to the election of a speaker in the House of Representatives is over before this, and we may expect to hear by the next mail who has been elected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Telegraph to Atchison.—From the tenor of yesterday's reports, we have every reason to hope that Congress will organize to-day, and certainly this week.—The Black Republicans have dropped Sherman, and the Democrats and South Americans have concentrated on Smith, K. N., of North Carolina. The last ballot previous to dropping Sherman stood, Smith 112; Sherman 106; necessary to a choice 114. The Black Republicans will probably nominate Corwin or Pennington, and both being unexceptionable to a portion of the Democracy, one or the other will, in all probability, be elected.

STILL LATER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31st.

Nothing definite as yet about the election of a Speaker, but it is thought that one will be elected to-day.

The Leavenworth *Herald* of Jan. 29th' contains the following telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Wm. H. Russell to his son John W. Russell, at Leavenworth city. From this it will be seen that Utah is to be placed in quicker communication wi h the east and California than she has ever been before.

The distance from Leavenworth city to Sacramento is little if any less than 1800 miles, and to accomplish this trip in ten days on the backs of ponies, will certainly require the riders to "get up and go-lang[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1860.

To know *W. Russell:*—

Your determined to establish a pony express to Sacramento, California, commencing the 3rd of April. Time 10 days.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL.

The Legislators of Tennessee and Kentucky are on a grand "tare" or tour whichever it is. The last that was heard of them, they had both quit the business of legislation, and the Capitols of their respective States where they were assembled to frame laws, and had strayed off somewhere in Ohio, and were hob-nobbing with the inhabitants of the buckeye State at a grand rate. From the toasting and speech making that they are indulging in, no one would think that there was any particular jealousy or hatred existing between these adjoining States. Perhaps, however, the animosity between them is only temporarily allayed by the wine their representatives are indulging in. If so they should by all means keep up the circulation of the ardent and advise their, constituents also to follow their example, and quench their bitterness and thirst at the same time by pledging in overflowing glasses, the health and prosperity of their neighbors. The waters of Lethe were said to produce forgetfulness; perhaps the champagne and whisky which the Legislators of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, will drink together, will prove more powerful still and produce both *forgiveness* and forgetfulness.

Death of Lord Macaulay.

Thomas Babington Macaulay, the eminent historian and essayist, died in London on the 28th of December, of disease of the heart. He was, without doubt, the most eminent literary character of this age, and probably the most splendid English prose writer that ever lived, and his death creates a void in the literary world that cannot soon again be filled. No writer of his day was probably so generally read or so universally admired. His writings extorted praise from scholars and men of letters, at the same time they won the plaudits of the million. A less eminent literary character has said "that the man who was insensible to the witchery of Macauley's diction, must be either a Yahoo or a beautified saint."

The greatest and most elaborate work of Macaulay is his history of England, commencing with the reign of Charles I., when Humes' history terminated, and extending with the two volumes which are yet unpublished, but which it is said he left in manuscript, to the termination of Queen Ann's reign. No history that was ever written is probably so full of absorbing interest as this, and its attractiveness is attributable much more to the genius of the historian than to any peculiar or unusual interest in the events or times about which he wrote.

The miscellaneous writings of Macaulay are as unequalled also as his history, and will perpetuate his name as long as the Enlish language endures or is admired. Among these inimitable productions of his pen which appeared first in the Edinburg Review, it is difficult to say which possesses precedence or superiority; they all seem perfect in kind, and whether extolling the genius and virtues of Milton and Addison, the ambition and triumphs of Chatham and Hastings, or the perfidy and meanness of Barere, his own genius and ability shines equally clear.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

Below the reader will find a letter from Judge Cradlebaugh, of the United States Federal Court of Utah Territory, who is now in Washington, inviting the Hon. Mr. Hooper, the Mormon in full communion, who now represents Utah Territory in the Representatives hall, to a public discussion of different Mormon questions in issue before the people of the United Sates. Judge Cradlebaugh is a gentleman of fine abilities and great energy of character, and is evidently earnestly bent on informing the public mind of the truth concerning the practices and tendencies of Mormonism, which must be dealt with by Congress, if it would put an end to the enormous expense now growing out of the necessities of our military service in that quarter. If Mr. Hooper accepts Judge C.'s invitation, a vast concourse of intelligent and deeply interested persons will doubtless attend their discussion from its opening to its close.

WASHINGTON, 18th Jan., 1860.

WM. H. HOOPER,
Territorial Delegate from Utah.

SIR:—I see from time to time the N. Y. *Herald's* correspondence from Utah, in which denials are made of the charges preferred against the people you represent, and false suggestions expressed as to the condition of affairs in that Territory.

Now to the end that the country may know the truth respecting these matters, I have thought it right and neceeary to address you this communication. I assert—

1st. That the Mormon people are subject to a theocratic government, and recognizes no law as binding which does not coincide with their pretended revelations as promulgated by their "Prophet, Seer and Revelator," Brighend Young.

2d. They have taught, and teach *Treason* against the government of the United States.

3d. That they practice polygamy in a manner shocking to the moral sense of the world, and aggravate the offence by incest and murder.

4th. That they teach the doctrine of "the shedding of human blood for the remission of sin," as defined by their own ecclesiastical code, and these teachings are carried into practice. The murders of Jones and his mother at Pondtown; of the Parrishes and Potter at Springville; of the Aiken party at Chicken Creek, the mud fort at Salt Creek, and at the bone yard, and of Forbes at Springville, are the natural results of these vile doctrines.

5th. That they teach the doctrine that it is right and godly that Mormons should rob Gentiles whenever they can do so with facility and escape public exposure. The Mountain Medows Massacre is a melancholy proof of this fact.

6th. That they teach the doctrine and practice it, of castrating men, and have declared from their pulpit, with public acquiescence, that the day was near when their valleys would resound with the voice of *Eunuchs*.

I am prepared here and now with proofs to sustain these charges, unpremeditatedly taken from numberless enormities; and occupying the position which you do here—a member of the Mormon church, having received your endowments and taken upon yourself the oaths and obligations of the church—I have to say to you that I will at any reasonable time and place of your own selection, meet you face to face before the people and Federal authorities here, ready, but sorrowfully, to substantiate every specification herein contained.

I have a file of the *Deseret News*, your church organ, running from 1850 to 1859, containing Mormon history of current affairs during that period; and should you accept this proposition for calm, fair comparison of testimony on these subjects before a discerning public, this file will be at your call for reference.

Respectfully,

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

The above statement and letter of Judge Cradlebaugh to Mr. Hooper, delegate in Congress from this Territory, is taken from one the Washington City papers.—The paper from which it is copied does not state whether Mr. Hooper would accept or decline the proposition for discussion tendered him by Judge Cradlebaugh, but from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city from Washington, we are informed that Mr. H. will not, and *dare* not accept the challenge of Judge Cradlebaugh, and that his declining to do so will be regarded in Washington and elsewhere as evidence that he cannot disprove the charges made in the letter of the Judge. It has been rumored, but on what authority we know not, that Mr. Hooper denies in Washington that he is a Mormon or connected with the Mormon church. Whether he does or not we do not know; one thing is certain, whether he represents the religious tenets of the Mormons or not, as their political representative and delegate, it would certainly appear to be his duty to vindicate his constituents from such charges as the Judge has made against them, if he felt able to do so. Mormon newspapers and leaders are in the constant habit of evading the charges so frequently made against them by attributing them to slander, and the statement of hired and irresponsible letter writers. But here the charges come in no obscure form, and from no obscure and irresponsible source; they are clearly and specifically set forth; the man who makes them occupies a position of responsibility and honor, that entitles his statements to some weight and consideration, if not disproved or denied. He assumes the burden of establishing the charges that he has made against the Mormon church and people, if their delegate in Congress will only meet him in public discussion concerning those charges; and if this is declined, the Mormons cannot hereafter, as they have heretofore, skulk down behind the plea that irresponsible persons have lied about them; nor can they elsewhere, as they have attempted to do here, stifle the freedom of speech by bravado or threats of violence.

[For the Valley Tan.]

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed some disposition on the part of the Mormon papers in this city, to find fault and abuse the present mail contractors. It may not be generally known that the amount of mail matter now brought to this city, is at least 70 per cent. greater than it has been at any time previous. This, in connection with the fact of the mail being brought in on time throughout the whole winter, should at least entitle the contractors to the respect of this community, who are reaping the benefits of a mail route established expressly for the use of the army and the citizens of the United States now in Utah, at an enormous expense. The present wealthy contractors have been doing business for the Government for many years, and there is, perhaps, no company in the west who retain the confidence of the mail and war departments to the same extent. They have been anxious to serve the public in this service, and when the service was reduced to a semi-monthly, they offered to carry it weekly for the same price; and it is, no doubt, owing entirely to the influence and knowledge of one of the contractors, that we are now indebted for a weekly service during the coming season, and also an express that will place us within 4 or 5 days communication with the Atlantic and Pacific. These remarks are very much out of place, coming from the source they do, and show plainly that they come from a spirit still chafing under the smart of disappointment, and want of confidence in the department, who will not trust the mail to Mormon contractors. This, however, is natural, and we advise our friends to be patient; there is a good time coming. The Lord will lead his people out of this difficulty, as he has out of many others, that is to say, he would do so, if his confidence in them was any greater than the heads of the Post Office department.

ONE WHO IS INTERESTED.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES.—The embassy was to be ready to sail in the Powhatan, on the 22d of February proximo. The Shanghae *Herald* says of them:

"The new Commissioners have been appointed of noble rank, one of the two last appointed, a year ago, having been the Governor of Kanagawa at the time of the outrage upon the Russian party, when an officer and seaman were attacked and murdered one evening in the street of Yokohama by a party of Japanese, who have not been detected. The Governor was degraded from his office on this account, since if he was not implicated in the affair, of which there is no evidence, he was charged with inefficieny in not bringing the guilty to justice.—Under these circumstances Mr. Harris would have objected to his being one of the Commissioners, had his appointment not been revoked. The mission, as now arranged, will consist of two Commissioners, two Censors, or *spies* upon the conduct of the Commissioners and others, three Lieutenant-Governors, eight Generals and Colonels, two Interprers, two Physicians and forty servants. It is hoped the number of the latter may be considerably reduced, as the accommodations of the ship are hardly equal to such a demand upon its hospitality.—The Japanese dignitaries, however, seem to think there is no honor without a retinue, and when assured that a train of servants would rather be annoying in the United States to the Commissioners than advantageous, either on the score of comfort or honor, they could hardly comprehend it. Still more amused were they, when they were assured that the President of the United States used his own feet when he went out in the streets of Washington, and walked about as he pleased without a single attendant.—They must be continually startled when they reach a country whose institutions are entirely, like itself, completely at the antipodes of its own.'

Gerrit Smith has so nearly been restored to complete health that he has returned to his home at Peterboro'.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

HOUSE.

Mr. Adrian caused to be read a paragraph from the New York Tribune, in which it was said that Messrs. Horace F. Clark, Riggs, Adrian, Briggs and Davis of Indiana, were elected with the aid of Republican votes, with the understanding that they would assist the Republicans in the organization of the House.—He said that he would not engage in a political controversy with an editor. He had great respect for Mr. Greeley and considered that he had been misinformed by some evil-disposed party. There was not a particle of truth in the Tribune's statement. He had made no such pledge and was under no such obligations as were implied in that statement; but, nevertheless, he could imagine a contingency when the interests of the country and his own sense of duty might compel him to unite with the Republicans in effecting an organization.

Messrs. Davis of Indiana, and Riggs, also denied the truth of the Tribune's allegation.

On motion of Mr. Maynard the House proceed to vote for Speaker amid much excitement. The South Americans voted for Smith of North Carolina. Various Democrats now seeing there was a prospect of an election changed their votes to him. Some made brief explanations to the effect that they wanted to promote harmony in the contest. There was frequent applause, and marked attention was paid on all sides. Messrs. Morris of Pennsylvania, Milward, Dixon, Scranton and Wood, who had voted heretofore for Sherman now voted for Smith. Before the result was announced there was a change in the current of feeling.

John Cochrane rose to give his reasons why he could not vote for Smith.

Several gentlemen endeavored to deprive him of the floor, by raising points of order on him.

In conclusion, Mr. Cochrane changed his vote to Mr. Milson. He could vote for none but a Democrat.

Other explanations were made by Democrats, for a change of their votes to Mr. Smith.

Mr. McClernand said as it was now in the power of the Democratic party proper to elect Smith, he changed his vote for him, and expressed his hope that the Democrats of the North-west would give him their support.

Mr. Bocock made a short speech. He was always willing to unite on any sound man, and voted for him

Other Democratic changes were made to Smith, accompanied by occasional remarks, some saying they desired to give peace to the country and strike a blow at the irrepressible conflict, preferring a National Whig to a sectional Republican.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., said if his vote could elect Smith, he would not give it.

Other explanations were favorable to changing for Smith.

Intense interest was expressed throughout the proceedings.

More short speeches were made.

Mr. Cobb made a humorous speech by way of exhortation to his dissenting political friends to come to the support of Smith. He called attention to the fact that men of all parties voted for him. If gentlemen did not avail themselves of the present opportunity, they never would come as near electing a nominee opposed to the Republicans.

Mr. Ruffin, as the only man standing aloof from the Southern phalanx, voted, after an explanation, for Smith, saying he had been encouraged by his Northern Democratic colleagues to do so.

Other explanations followed. Messrs. English and Niblack voted for Smith as the contest was narrowed down between a Republican and an American.

Mr. Morris of Ill., wanted Mr. Smith to say for himself whether he repudiated the doctrines of the Know Nothings.—Several Democrates stated that they had heard this fact from his own lips.

Mr. Burnett thought they ought to let patriotism be above party. At this crisis Mr. Morris wanted Mr. Smith to answer the question.

Mr. Clemens and others objected to Mr. Smith's responding.

Mr. Smith wanted a man to go into the chair untrammelled as a fair and honest man. Other votes were changed for Smith and greeted with applause.

Mr. Morris of Ill., finally came over to Smith, being satisfied that he was not a Know Nothing. Tremendous applause followed. Several other democrats changed to Smith, among them John Cochrane, who had learned that Mr. Smith never was a member of a Know Nothing lodge, but that he was an old line whig and a representative of national principles. Applause followed. The interest increased as the House neared an election.

Mr. Barr changed his vote to Smith.

Mr. Sherman voted for Corwin, when Mr. Judkins changed from Smith to Sherman, thus spoiling for the time an election.

Mr. Scranton withdrew his vote for Smith and put Corwin in nomination.

Cries of two late. Much sensation.

Messrs. Vallandingham and Cox changed to Smith.

Two more votes were now understood to be required to elect Smith. Intense interest was manifested.

Mr. Morris of Pa., understanding that the Republicans would present Mr. Corwin, withdrew his name from Smith and voted for Corwin.

Hisses from the galleries and cries of announce the vote.

Mr. Nixon changed from Smith to Pennington, thus removing the result further off.

Mr. Keitt commenced making a speech. Mr. Dunn thought Mr. Keitt's remarks were designed to delay, in order to afford an opportunity to manipulate tender-footed Democrats.

Mr. Keitt proceeded to express the inconsistency of those who voted for and then changed against Mr. Smith.

The result was finally announced.—'Whole number of votes, 228; necessary to a choice, 115. Sherman, 106; Smith of N. C., 112; Corwin, 4; scattering 6.

Mr. Stephens moved that the House adjourn till Monday.

Carried by six majority. Adjourned.

The [illegible] National [illegible] the 1st February [illegible] mittee in relation [illegible] the funds received [illegible] relief of Kansas, [illegible]

It is now reported [illegible] letter from Senator [illegible] found, but the testimony [illegible] Wilson himself, as to [illegible] probably be taken as [illegible]

Dr. Howe, to whom the [illegible] written, has not been [illegible] pear. He is not in Canada [illegible] said he will have no hesitation [illegible] to testify, if wanted.

Mr. Giddings has [illegible] here. He has been [illegible] a lecturing tour, and [illegible] to Ohio for him did not [illegible] notice of the fact [illegible] another State, and [illegible] here. Old Brown's [illegible] not consent to come [illegible] of Massachusetts, [illegible]

Letchet, Superintendent of [illegible] and Fort Yuma Wagon [illegible] construction of which [illegible] was made in 1856, has been [illegible] the Grand Jury of this [illegible] charges of fraud, forgery, &c.

An avalanche of witnesses [illegible] ton have been precipitated [illegible] ington, to testify in this case; [illegible] say they have no knowledge [illegible] they are expected to testify [illegible]

FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, [illegible]

On Sunday last Cortinas, [illegible] men, was above Matamoras [illegible] the Texans. The Federal [illegible] turned to Brownsville, and [illegible] were at Rio Grande city. The opinion was that a frontier [illegible] Mexico is inevitable.

A bill requiring the removal of Negroes from the state of Missouri in a specified time, has passed the [illegible] torial branch of the Legislature of State, and it is confidently believed [illegible] soon pass the House, and thus [illegible] a law.

LO! THE POOR MORMON.—[illegible] been suggested to us that [illegible] much need of Evangelical [illegible] ing in Utah Territory. We [illegible] formed that there never has [illegible] sermon of the true Gentile [illegible] proclaimed in that benighted [illegible] The Gentiles have no [illegible] Utah. If a man is not a [illegible] he is left to live and die [illegible] benefit of clergy.

We are assured that the [illegible] the most potent reasons of the [illegible] lute supremacy of the Mormon [illegible] over the people of that Territory [illegible] To be cut off from the [illegible] Church is to be an utter outcast [illegible] far as all religious privileges [illegible] concerned. This is a most [illegible] come and even terrible thing [illegible] those who have taken up their [illegible] in that isolated land.

Why is it that the church has [illegible] utterly neglected, through so many [illegible] years, this field of labor which [illegible] such rewards to patient effort. [illegible] heathen of foreign lands has [illegible] been overlooked. Prisons, [illegible] chains and death have been [illegible] every clime by the soldier of the [illegible] cross, and will Utah, in the [illegible] our continent, peopled by [illegible] color and countrymen, be [illegible] grope in more than Egyptian [illegible] ness. We are assured by [illegible] men who have spent years in the [illegible] valley that there is no other [illegible] known or attempted in Utah, [illegible] cause more perhaps than all [illegible] else has contributed to the [illegible] sway of the detestable Mormon [illegible] creed. We hope that more [illegible] religious duty, and patriotism [illegible] will at once induce the proper [illegible] dy for this evil.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE HARPER'S FERRY INVASION.—The investigation into the Harper's Ferry raid, [illegible] the United States Senate, [illegible] ing forward, and every [illegible] tioned by Brown and his [illegible] will be brought up for [illegible] On Saturday last, notwithstanding the denial of a city paper, [illegible] did not get the news, or [illegible] haps equally probable, because [illegible] not wish it to be true, have [illegible] cial interest in the matter, [illegible] of Kansas, was summoned [illegible] ers, before the investigating [illegible] tee, and more, including [illegible] Greeley, will be subpœnaed [illegible] time. This is as it ought [illegible] we trust that the committee [illegible] low up the action of the [illegible] promptitude and vigor, as [illegible] stone unturned. John [illegible] no money of his own, and [illegible] expedition against Virginia [illegible] cost about thirty thousand [illegible] Where did all this money [illegible] That is the business of the [illegible] to find out; and we have no [illegible] that some of the contributors [illegible] ready shaking in their shoes [illegible] prospect of having their [illegible] brought to light in such a [illegible] may endanger their necks. [illegible] *York Herald.*

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...DENT AT THE SANDWICH IS... —The bridge over the Wailu- ...er at Hilo, gave way on the 21st ...ober, just as a number of Amer- ...were crossing on horseback.— ...y had been on a pick-nic ex- ...n, and were returning to town ...latter part of the afternoon.— ...sisted of the Hon. S. L. Austin ...rs. Austin, three sons and a ...er of Rev. D. B. Lyman, R. ...na, Jr., Esq., of Boston; Capt. ...Burdett of the Boston ship ...uga, with Mrs. Burdett, Capt. ...of the barke Belle, Mrs. ...Mrs. Guilch (sister of Mrs. ...,) Miss Pratt (sister of Mrs. ...es Brewer,) Mrs. Hines, Mrs. ...Capt. Blackiner, and J. H. ... were ...the bridge, the report of the ...ing of a chain was heard, then ...sh, and the bridge tipped, broke ...ell. The bridge was from four- ...to eighteen feet above the wa- ... There was immediately a scene ...e water of struggling men, wo- ...and horses. Mrs. Austin was ...d out of the water, but her horse ...drowned. Capt. Burdett held ...the rail of the bridge with one ..., which kept him from going ...n. Mrs. Burdett was for a time ...xtreme peril, but was rescued.— ...Dana was in the middle of the ...e when it broke, and went into ...river with his horse, keeping his ...in the saddle, but both becoming ...lved in the wreck of the bridge, ...Dana got a blow on the foot ...h fractured a bone and bruised ...somewhat. Leaving his horse, ...wam to a part of the bridge, but ...breaking down, he swam to the ...il, and came over that by ...ch he was the ..., all the party, ...or serious injury was ...inent, was saved. Mr. Dana ...ears to be particularly unfortu- ...e. The vessel in which he left ...Francisco was burnt at sea, and ...his life has again been put in ...l.—*Sandwich Island Adv. Nov.* 3.

W. H. SEWARD'S TESTIMONY ...CERNING AFRICA.—In the ex- ...ts from some letters of W. H. ...ard, published in the Albany ...*nal*, giving his observations as a ...eler abroad, we perceive that he ...ains, on leaving Egypt for the ...Land:—"Farewell, Egypt! long ...ht for, seen at last. Farewell, ...ica! the only region in the world ...h Providence seems to have for- ...d against civilization." And why ...ified? Is it on account of the ...ean soil or climate, or the Afri ...race? The subject is an inter- ...ng one, and we hope that Mr. ...ard, on his return home, will ...il himself of the first occasion to ...lain why he thinks Africa ...e only region in the world which ...vidence seems to have fortified ...inst civilization.—*N. Y. Herald.*

...AKE SUP... —A late ...nber of ... *Miner*, ... a half ... would ... unless ...ething ...uld a ...f Cin- ...thous- ... our ..., and ...s in ...ight ...eces ...ghts ...reds ... the ...aken ...some ...mass ...some ...ength ...h. 18 ...more ...about ...into pieces ...ken from the ...about 400 tons. ...made in the pro- ...weighed about ...ue of the metal ...s, at the price of ...e, was about $180,- ...00.

'HAVE YOU,' said a young lady, ...tering a music store in which we ...re standing, leaning over the ...nter, and addressing the young ...Have you 'A Heart that loves ...' 'Yes, Miss,' was the

A VISIT TO MRS. POLK.—A correspondent of the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot*, writing from Nashville, Oct. 8, thus handsomely alludes to Mrs. President Polk:

"With Major Eastman, of the Nashville *Union and American*, I called upon Mrs. Polk, who occupied the splendid mansion in Nashville, built by Hon. Felix Grundy, and purchased by President Polk of Judge Grundy's heirs, to which he retired after leaving the White House, and where, worn out by the cares and anxieties of office, he died some four months after the expiration of his official term. The mansion, surrounded ... by beautiful grounds, is ... of the pleasantest residences in the city, and no one who has had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Polk needs the assurance that it is presided over with an affability and dignity that make it a center of attraction.

"Mrs. Polk is probably the most generally known of any woman in America, and is universally conceded to be the most amiable, accomplished and intelligent woman of her time. She possesses that graceful ease of manner, tact and readiness in conversation, which makes every one feel at home in her society, and renders her conversation so charming.

She contested the palm of popularity evenly with Mrs. Madison, and with that single exception, was much the most popular lady that ever did the honors at the White House; while here in Nashville she is regarded with a love and admiration that approach to reverence. Regularly, on the first of January, the Legislature of Tennessee adjourns by formal vote to permit members to pay their respects to Mrs. Polk—an honor never accorded to any other person, not even Gen. Jackson himself—and, with the Speakers of both Houses at their head, proceed in a body to her house. Their action affords a fair instance of the respect and esteem in which she is held."

LATEST FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—*Leavenworth Jan.* 27.—The Pike's Peak Express arrived here to-day, having been delayed one day by severe snow storms. It brings $4,000 in gold and five passengers.

The news from the gold region is scanty. A new movement had taken place towards the mountain, in consequence of the opening of several new diggings.

The miners in the ... and on the Blue were reported to be making from ten to thirty dollars per day.

It was feared that a renewal of inclement weather might cause much suffering in the mining districts.

The snow had nearly disappeared.

The prospects of the Great Eastern are said to be looking much brighter. The report of the arbitrators between Mr. Scott Russell, the builder, and the owners, will put down various flying rumors discreditable to the builder and to the vessell, and exonorate Mr. Russell from the imputation of using inferior materials, and executing his work not in accordance with his contract.—There is now a very direct prospect of the vessel being chartered by Mr. Lever, on terms very favorable to the shareholders and all interested. The correspondence between the parties on the subject, and the offer he has made, is published. If accepted, he will have the ship finished at once, in good style, put into a regular trade, and guarantee a good dividend to the shareholders on their stock of £330,000.

The largest emporium for furs in the world is doubtless Moscow; and apropos of this last named city, we recently learned from one who was present at the first World's Fair in London, 1851, when the furs from Moscow for the exposition were being unrolled, he observed that each fur contained a swan's quill, one end of which was lightly corked. On enquiring of the Russian gentleman who had the furs in charge, he was informed that the quills contained liquid quicksilver, and were a certain preventative of the attacks of moths. Next to Moscow as a fur emporium comes St. Petersburg, then London, Leipsic, etc. In this country New York is the great fur mart, and Maiden Lane the street where furriers most do congregate.

IRON WORKS IN THE U. STATES.—There are 1,555 iron works in the United States—882 furnaces; 488 ...hich

Loves Young Dream—Now-a-days.

Oh! tell me not that distant seas
  Roll wide between me and my lover,
For he, I'm sure, is at his ease—
  And I'm in clover.

And don't tell me that foreign parts
  Will ever make me, dear forget him;
Nor will he take to breaking hearts,
  Unless I let him.

He writes to me by every post,
  And every post takes back my answer;
He writes of 'mufflins,' sleighs and frost—
  I of my dancer.

So don't tell me that I must mope,
  While he's in Canada recruiting;
He's neither Bishop, Saint, nor Pope,
  And fond of shooting.

I wish you'd write to him some day,
  How very badly I'm benaving;
He'd send back word at once to say
  He thought you raving.

He likes my going to a ball,
  And talking German with Lord Rowan;
D'you think that, out at Montreal,
  He flirts with no one?

Ah! you don't know him. I must own
  I've seen you flirt, my pretty cousin,
But Willy soon would flirt you down,
  And sev'ral dozen.

Don't talk such sentimental stuff—
  You preach as if I were a baby;
As Willy says, 'I'm not a muff,
  Nor he, 'a gaby.'

I know he's very fond of me—
  I know I'm very fond of Willy;
And as to doubts and jealousy,
  We're not so silly.

We both intend to have our fun,
  And then to marry one another;
And, as the music is begun,
  Pray, no more bother.

[*Blackwood.* H. D. W.

A Justly Merited Rebuke.

The following account of the humiliation of a purse proud merchant by one of his abused clerks, we take from the U. S. Police Gazette:

"Oh, but, man, proud man!
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence, like and angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As makes the angels weep."

A HEARTLESS MONOPOLIST.—A. T. Stewart is king among dry goods men. He has his marble palace, and has killed off most of the little houses in his line, and made their proprietors his clerks. He looks upon humanity with about as much feeling as upon his sale stock, and as soon as his holiday rade began to slacken, sacked some fifty of his clerks and other employees, without warning or hesitation, "whistling them down the wind to prey on fortune," or starve. Many of those summarily discharged have served him faithfully for many years, and one among the number, who had been in Mr. Stewart's employ about six or seven years, doing his duty in the most exceptionable manner, ventured to remonstrate against the peremptory dismissal of himself and fellow clerks, and begged that Mr. S. would at least furnish him in return for his prolonged service and fidelity, with a recommendation to enable him to procure another situation.—Mr. Stewart refused, and told the applicant he could not be bothered. The clerk persisted. The bloated millionaire turned upon him in wrath, and bade him go about his business, as his time was too precious to be wasted upon such 'loafers' as he.—The salesman, who possessed the feelings and spirit of a gentleman, demanded to know if that insuiing epithet was applied to him; and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, as the boy says, 'drew off and let him have it,' and with one blow brought the colossal monopolist to the floor, minus two of his front teeth. The head of the marble house thought he was struck by a thunderbolt, for it seemed incredible that a mere mortal, and a clerk at that, could dare to prostrate so great a man. Upon assuring himself, however, of the audacious fact, he had his assailant arrested and taken to the police Court; but reflecting, how small and contemptible he would appear in such a case, Mr. Stewart thought it better not to make any charge against the man who had taught him to serve a lesson, and he was consequently allowed to go on his way rejoicing.

An Arkansas editor, after marrying, thus commented in rhyme on the event:

"There is not in this wide world a happier life
Than to sit by the fire-place and tickle your wife,
To kiss her warm lips in your moments of glee,
And twist the cat's tail when it jumps on your knee."

Last winter, it is said, a cow floated down the Mississippi river on a ... of ice, and caught such a cold ... yielded nothing but ice... ...ce.

Anecdote of Corwin.

The Frankfort (Ky.) correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* tells the following:

In the House, the bill appropriating $15,000 to the Blind Asylum was passed, and leave was asked and obtained to bring in a vast number of bills. Indeed enough work was initiated to-day to keep the Legislature at work until the 4th of July. And now, while I am in the humor, I want to endeavor to transfer to paper an excellent story, which a mad wag tells most inimitably.—Nearly all the political readers of the *Journal* know William R. Campbell, for so many years the Whig doorkeeper of the House of Representatives here. He is responsible for the following:

In the year 1836 Campbell went to Ohio from Nicholas county in this state on the hunt for some runaway negroes. He intended to go to Snake Creek, Warren county, Ohio, where there was a negro settlement, which he had reson to believe harbored his runaways. He stopped at Lebanon, the county seat of Warren, his horse being sore and jaded, and entering the hotel there entered his name on the register. It was about three weeks after the Kentucky State election, and as soon as the loungers discovered that he was from this side of the river they crowded round to learn the result, and one gentleman inquired of him who had been elected Governor. Campbell told him that Judge Clarke had been elected Governor over Mr. Flournoy. The inquirer did not beleive this, and offered to bet $100 that it was not the case.—Campbell told him he was not in the habit of betting, but assured him that his information was correct. Just then a black fellow, who had come into the bar-room, a thin dapper fellow, who looked like a barbar—stepped forward and told the gentleman he was the man for his bet, but the gentleman said he did not want to bet with him, but to take the Kentuckian down, for they were always a bragging set. The black fellow then asked Campbell if he was from Kentucky, and receiving an affirmative answer, proposed they should take a walk together. Campbell hesitated at first, as he was not in the habit of such associations, but remem... thinking the darkey could put him on the track of his runaways, he finally consented; as he was somewhat curious to know the object of the request. When on the street he asked Campbell if he ever drank. Campbell replied, "yes, sometimes," upon which his sable guide led him into a coffee-house, and asked if they had any bacon for sale. The keeper said no, when the black fellow told him that he owed him a small bill already, and if he would sell him some bacon he would pay him all, but if he would not he should pay nothing. The keeper then set out some whisky and they both took a drink.—Campbell, however, omitted the touching of glassss, as he says, "because it was not customary in Kentucky to hob or nob with a negro." After the libation, Campbell, seeing an engine passing to a fire, rushed out into the crowd and made several dexterous dodges and passes among the firemen and citizens in hopes to escape his companion, who was becoming rather a bore, and he did not much care to have his friends see him in such company. He contrived to escape and return to the hotel, where he was very soon rejoined by his sable friend. Campbell thought this was becoming rather familiar, and so, to avoid him, he walked out to the stables to look after his nag, but his dark shadow soon followed him. Thinking he would commence a conversation which might lead to inquiries about Snake Creek, he asked what was good for the sore back of a horse chafed with the saddle.—The presumed barber seemed a horse leech also, for he promptly replied, "Calomel, dry calomel, the very best thing in the world, sprinkled dry over the raw spot." Campbell, tho' he regarded the fellow as useful, as well as ornamental, was anxious to get rid of him, and so returned toward the hotel again, but his shadow would be at his side. If he fell behind, it would fall back too, and if he hurried his step, it would accelerate its speed. Finally, they stopped, and the intruder commenced the following colloquy:

"From what county in Kentucky do you hail?"

"Nicholas."

"Ah! that adjoins Bourbon, doesn't it?"

"Yes."

"I thought so. I was born in Bourbon myself. Do you know ... Metcalf?"

"Very well."

"Do you know Garrett Davis?"

"I do."

"Do you know Chilton Allen?"

"Intimately well."

"Ah! Kentucky is a great State, and you have a great man living among you, Sir—the greatest man the country has ever known or can ever know."

"Whom do you refer to?"

"Henry Clay, Sir—a man, Sir, a head and shoulders above every other man in the Union."

"Why, my good fellow, where did you get acquainted with all these gentlemen?"

"Oh, I served in Congress with them."

"You! why who are you—what's your name?"

"Corwin, Sir—Tom Corwin!"

There! isn't that the best joke on Corwin's dark complexion extant? I don't think it has ever been put to paper before, and it is too good to be lost.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—"Class in general information, stand up." The class consisting of four youths in various conditions of frowsiness, and in garments of the usual countrified patched hue, strugglue up and prepare for the ordeal.

"Now, then, Jim Smithers—What is a politician?"

"A feller which serves an apprenticeship to living, selling his friends, drinking bad whisky, and neglecting his family, until he gets out of his time, when he gets to be a journeyman office-hunter or a boss office-holder."

"Good! Now, then, next.—What is a popular preacher?"

"A feller who never has a call from the Lord for less than five thousand a year and expenses, including donation parties; also, a feller which amuses himself a lecturing about the country at fifty dollars a pop.—He gives liberally of nothing to the poor, serves the devil in such a way as he thinks will least offend the Lord; wears first class broadcloath and preaches agin pride; rides to church in a carriage and condemns poor people for riding in the cars, and whenever he gits tired of business he gits into an interesting decline, gits a pension from his grateful congregation and becomes a religious ... Or else ... overpowerin, and he gits suspended officially, when if he got his deserts he'd be suspended physically with a rope."

"Right, next. What is a fool."

"Well, he's a feller who thinks every man he meets is honest, a fellow who imagines he can make money by being generous to misers, liberal to colpolteurs and missionary societies and honest toward rogues."

"Well, and what becomes of them?"

"Of who?"

"Why, fools."

"Yes—well, them that don't go into startin' newspapers or managin' opera houses for a livin', generally contrive to pick up a precarious and onsatin livin' as schoolmasters."

"Class dismissed; half holiday."

Sidney Smith was complaining of a young gentleman, who, although many years his junior, was in the habit of addressing him by his christian name, a privilege which, as Sidney Smith remarked, he only allowed his most intimate friends.—Soon after the gentleman in question entered the room, and, familiarly addressing Smith as 'Sidney,' inquired how he thought of passing the day. 'For my part,' he added, 'the Archbishop of Canterbury (the then Dr. Howley) has often invited me to pay him a visit at addington Park, and I think I shall drive down and return in the cool of the evening.'

'Ah!' returned Sidney, then let me give you a word of advice; I know something of the Archbishop; he is a very excellent man, but rather proud; don't call him 'William,' he might not like it.'

A roar of laughter followed this significant speech, and as the discomfited youth left the room, Sidney Smith turned round and quietly remarked, 'I think I have settled the cool of the evening at last.'

A MOHAMMEDAN RELIC.—The Turkish government has just purchased a relic of inestimable value to Islamism. It is an autograph letter from the Prophet Mohammed to the M...as of ... Egypt, to call the Coptic nation to the faith of Islam. ...

☞ The question is ... "Where do sea birds ... thirst?" but we have ... satisfactorily answered ... days ago. An old shipper ... we were conversing on ... says that he had frequently ... birds at sea far from ... could furnish water, hover ... and under a storm clo... like ducks on a hot day ... and drinking in the drop... they fell. They will ... squall a hundred miles, ... ther off, and scud for it ... inconceivable swiftness. ... sea birds can exist witho... only a matter of conjectu... ably their powers of en... are increased by habit, ... they can do without it for ... if not for several weeks.

Sydney Smith says: "... goes a great way in the ... have known one last pr... seven years. I rememb... ter a meeting of the clerg... shire, where there was ... Buckle, who never s... gave his health, saying ... a buckle without a tong... persons who were with ... laughed, but my next n... unmoved in thought. ... quarter of an hour after ... done, he suddenly nudg... claiming, "I see now wh... Mr. Smith, you meant ... "Yes, sir," said I, "I be... said I, "I believe I did." ... he began laughing so h... thought he would choke ... liged to pat him on the b...

A REMINISCENCE.—... court recollections for ... per mentions a curious in... in his own experience ... to stroll in the U. S. C... Baltimore in 1828, he f... erable Judge on the ben... addressing the court, an... ing notes of his speech. ... and marshal composed ... in the room but myself. ... all strangers. I asked ... who they were. "The ... he, "is Chief Justice ... gentleman addressing ... Wm. Wirt, and the ... is Roger B. Toney ... of the most distin... United States ... ble to draw an au... room.

MEAT AND GREENS.—... time of the rise of Kn... in Kentucky, in 18... young 'American' was ... Irishman, by telling hi... as the Know-nothings ... will eat you.'

'No, no, says Pat, 'I...

'Yes they will—blo... bones.'

'I am not afraid ... they are as likely to ea...

'No; they don't eat A... —they only eat Irish ...

'Yis but it's spring, ... they want *greens* with ... an' sure you'll do for g...

Young America ca...

They have a "Yank... throwing hot coppers t... organ-grinders in Bosto... their fingers in picking ... create a laugh for the m... nians; yet the same cl... $38 to the aid of the ... ferers.

Let friendship cree... height—if it rush to it ... run itself out of breat...

DIED,

In Marysville, Califor... of February, after a brie... fever, Orlanda M. Doug... ter of James G. and M... in the tenth year of her ...

The news of his daught... ed Mr. Douglas at Ca... days ago, and must hav... shock to his feelings, as ... no previous informatio... To the sorrow which ... must have caused him ... Douglas, many persons ... were acquinted with ... their sejourn here ... sincere and hearty ... las left, the day aft... tion of his daughter ... nia, to join his a... ing wife.

—At Camp Floyd ... February 17th, after ...

... Sailor's Dream.

...tiful Sunday afternoon, I ... the quarter-deck of a ... nning down the Northern ... illiam Thronton, an old, ... ten sailor, was at the ... I could hear him, occas... nming the air of 'Black ...n,' when my back was ... He was an excellent ... and kept the ship to her ... as the needle to the poles. ... is still, as it was then, ... rule, to enter into conver... the man at the wheel, ... ng William smile and ... upon 'nine hairs,' I ask... pathetically: 'What are ... ng about, William?'— ... sweetheart, sir.' 'Are ... o get married again when ... 'I was never married ... r will be, if I should live ... years, yet I have a sweet... ust forty years this day ... er, and I never saw her ... ut what interest can you ... salt's love dreams?' ... illiam, tell me about ... eart. I'm in love myself ... npathize with you.'

...r, it is just forty years ... ce I strolled into one of ... churches in Broadway, ... ited to a seat in a grand ... erly gentleman. There ... es with him. One of ... oment our eyes met, said ... eyes could speak 'I'm ... u again.' I was sure ... er before; I felt that we ... aymates, but for the soul ... ould not tell where. I ... take my eyes off her, ... so good. When the ser... nced she put a prayer-... and, and pointed to the ... e day. I was young ... good looking, too, and ... much self-conceit as ... hen, but the more I look-... eet girl, the less I thought ... When the services were ... ed her to the door of ... and could not help say-... entleman handed her in, ... ou, my sweet angel!' and ... kese, instead of being ... plied: 'Thank you. ... less you too.' The ... s hat to me and ... ack,' he said ...

...eplied was, no doubt, a re-... Both the ladies, ... neglected one entirely, ... out of the carriage win-... ment they were gone, ... w them from that time ... from that day to this I ... ned that sweet girl."

...at ... ter try to find out who ... nquired.

...at was the use? I felt ... ignorant sailor, hard-... te my own name; and ... enough to think that ... girl would care any-... Thinking about ... he self-conceit out of ...

...id you thought you had ... Ene; how was that?"

...y in a dream, sir. I ... before. Now, as I'm ... I have been thinking ... t trying to be good, that ... er in Heaven. Every ... years, has the scene ... been before me, and ... think upon my sweet ... more lovely than ever. ... think of marrying with ... r present in my mind. ... sir, it is possible for ... like me to be good ... Heaven?"

... William?"

...ou why. About eight ... ft the sea, for then I ... saw my dear angel ... and tried to be good. ... shore with niggers ... s, and had over two ... rs that I saved, so I ... comfortably. I join-... nd thought that I had ... hen a rascally deacon ... ut of fifty dollars. I ... ring mad that I gave ... gful hiding, and be-... e law dogs on me, ... I think now that ... but I'm so hard-... t, in my soul, for-... ven to this day. ... gel tells me in my ... st forgive him, and ... join her I must be ...

... sent an insult. No men are thrown more upon their resources for mental food than seamen. For weeks, and even months, sky and water are their only companions; and long voyages when they have watch-and-watch, their labor is very light. It is then their minds dwell upon the pleasant scenes of the past and make the dross of earth appear divine. Bill Thornton's case is not singular. Almost every sailor has some beauteous love-dream, and hence the reason why so few of them marry. The ideal has more charms for them than the real.

With all their faults sailors are not bad men. As a class, in a rude way, they love the true, the beautiful and the good, and are proverbial for their generosity. May they all go to heaven at last.

First Rate Liquor.—Mot was fond of good liquor, or, indeed, liquor of any kind, and being generally short of funds and credit, too, was in the habit of seizing on all remnants of liquor left by practitioners at the bar.

Thus matters progressed for some ten years, keeping Joe pretty well soaked, when Mr. K—— having occasion to make a mixture for curing a diseased beef, had need of some nitre acid or aquafortis, that article being one of the ingredients of the lotion.

Taking a common bar tumbler, and pouring a sufficient quantity of acid into it, he went out leaving the tumbler on the counter, and a traveler, the sole occupant of the bar-room. He had no sooner passed the door than in came Joe, and seeing, as he thought, a tumbler, as usual with some liquor too good to be wasted, immediately looked through the bottom "as was the usual custom," and quickly threw himself outside of said liquor. He then went to his wood-chopping, smacking his lips at the unusual strength of the spirits.

Shortly after, Mr. K. coming in, picked up the tumbler to go on with his medical preparation, but was very much surprised to find it empty. Inquiring of the traveler, he was informed that a short, chunky man (describing Joe) had drank it. With an exclamation of surprise, and consternation depicted on his countenance he rushed out of the room in search of Joe, expecting to find his dead body ... many yards off. He passed around the house, and in the back yard found Joe doing extra execution upon the back logs, working as he generally did when he had on an extra amount of steam. After getting over his astonishment, the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. K.—"Joe, did you drink that stuff on the counter?"

Joe—"Why—yaas—I thought it had n't ought to be wasted you know. All right I s'pose?"

Mr. K.—"I don't know. How did you like it? How did you feel after it?"

Joe—"Feel? I feel fust rate—lively as a cricket."

Mr. K.—"Well, Joe, but haven't you noticed anything out of the way —nothing wrong about you?"

Joe—"Anything wrong? Well, no, not much—fust rate liquor—takes good hold—goes further than common. There's only one thing queer about it, which I can't get the hang of, (there he drew his shirt sleeve under his nose:) whenever I wipe my mouth I burn a hole in my shirt."

True, O King!—A New York correspondent, in speaking of 'liveries!' says:

Liveries in this city do not indicate the possession of wealth, but rather the reverse; for I do not know of a single millionaire who indulges in them. Peter Cooper, Stephen Whitney, and William B. Astor drive very plain carriages when they do not walk. Mr. Cooper's is known all over town by its old fashioned and clumsy shape and a slow going horse. Three-fourths of the liveries in New York are furnished by stable keepers, who place the "badge of sufferance" on their coachmen whenever requested by parties hiring their vehicles, and charge for the same in the bill. Many families hire a carriage with liveries once or twice, cut a tremendous dash on Broadway, call upon all their friends, and make the world believe that they own the superb establishment in which they roll haughtily about town. Some of the liveried drivers own the carriages which they adorn and are actually ... richer than the vulgar ... snob ... who ... with his wife and family and plays ...

Going a Shopping in the Country. I have been "shopping" to-day, for the first time, and as there was quite a crowd in the store, I was obliged to stop some time before I could be waited upon. I found a woman there who had spent about two hours in choosing a calico dress. It was to be the wedding dress of her daughter, and she could not decide whether to have it a bright red or deep yellow. She at length concluded to have the skirt red and a basque of yellow. This important matter once decided, she began to look around the store to see what else she could find that she wanted. Seeing some bottles and jars of medicines on the shelf, she said, "Oh, there! Now I know what I want! Have you got any pills, Mr. Carter?"

"Yes," said he, "I have several kinds, what kind do you wish?"

"Oh!" said she, "I don't know nothin' about your different kinds, I 'spose pills is pills the world over. Give me the biggest box you can sell for a shilling."

Just at that moment a little boy came in and said, "Mr. Carter, have you got any fetty? (assafœtida('cause if you have, Dad wants a peownd on't.

"Yes," said Mr. Carter, "I have it, but what can you do with so much?"

"Oh, laws!" said he, "don't yew know what to dew with it? Jest feed it to your keow, and she'll give cream like sixty!"—[*Cor. Springfield Republican.*

Dancing is all the rage in London now among the servant girls. Once a week they want to go to dancing school. A curious incident occurred at one of these the other day. A gentleman thought he would drop in to see what was going on; he soon, however, became anxious to join in, and be on with the dance; accordingly he selected a "young lady," dressed in "gorgeous array," as a partner and was soon lost in the giddy maze, to the tune of ',Tiddy Iddy Rumf;" but lo! he discovered that he had been dancing with his own maid, and she decked out in all the glory that his wife's best dresses and jewelry would naturally lend for the occasion. The fair danseuse, it appears, lost no time in making her exit, and at one o'clock might have been seen ... at the back window.—Lothario, however, was non-plussed, he had argued and won many a case in court, but this one beat him. He had told his wife that he was going to the "Lodge," and she, dear creature, of course, believed him. Under such circumstances, to be oblivious appeared to him the best policy, and so the deception at present stands—a caution to unfaithful husbands.

An idle man once asked a coal merchant what a peck of coal, multiplied by eight, divided by four, with a ton added to them, and a bushel substracted would come to. "If you burn 'em," said the coal merchant, "they'll come to ashes.

A Fact.—Some editor, in speaking of the bad literature of the present day, says:

"You may read many of the Eastern weeklies for a year, and scarcely find a fact which will make you wiser and better—all romance, fiction, lies, velvet and feathers, little fiends equipped in smiles and crinoline, big scoundrels in epaulets, with a love of a moustache, turning the heads of simpering maidens; the every-day history of ingeniously belied and beautifully outraged! And yet it always ends most beautifully. Hundreds of persons who cannot afford a home paper, in the course of a year, spend three or four times the amount it would cost in purchasing this Eastern trash.

—"Annie Laurie."—Mr. Chambers says the verses of this song, which are in a style wonderfully chaste and tender for their age, were written by Mr. Finland, upon Annie, one of the four daughters of Sir Robert Laurie, first Baronet of Maxwelton, by his second wife, who was a daughter of Riddle, of Minto. As Sir Robert was created a Baronet in the year 1785, it is probable that the verses were composed about the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century. It is painful to record that notwithstanding the ardent and chivalrous affection displayed by Mr. Douglas in his poem, he did not obtain the heroine for a wife. She was married to Mr. Ferguson, of Craigdarroch.

If a man is fond of ... in ...

"A quere excuse was made by an old lady in an English court. The woman was subpœnaed to appear as a witness in rather a delicate case. She did not come, and a bench warrant was issued for her appearance, on which she was brought in court. The presiding Judge thought it was his duty to repremand her.

"Madam," he said, "why were you not here before?"

"I couldn't come, sir."

"Were you not subpœnaed, madam?"

"Yes, sir, but I was sick."

"What was the matter, madam?"

"I had an awful boil. sir."

After a pause—"Upon you honor, madam?"

"No, sir, upon my arm."

Doctor, looking learned and speaking slow: 'Well, mariner, what tooth do you want extracted! Is it a molar or an incisor?' Jack short and sharp: 'It is in the upper their, on the larboard side: Bear a hand, you swab, for it is nipping my jaw like a lobster.'

The New York *Tribune* proposes to take a 'census of the hyprocrites, trimmers, and natural fools who may have followed the Republican party hitherto in the hope of plunder."—Quite as profitable a task we think should be to take a census of the tors who have led it the same purpose.—*Jou. Journal.*

The earth is a kind and tender mother to the husbandman, and yet at one season he always harrows her bosom, and at another he pulls her ears.

A drunken Dutchman, by the name of Cain, staggering thdough the streets one day, was asked if he was the man that slew his brother. 'No,' said he, 'I vas de von vot got slewed.'

A Connecticut schoolmistress having a troublesome big boy to manage, sat down upon him. She was a large woman, and quite 'crushed out' his insubordination.—*Boston Post.*

That is the only authentic instance of '*squatter* sovereignty' that has come within our knowledge.

A good story is told by the Chicago Times about the Presidential appointments of postmasters in that State. One unlucky appointee was compelled to decline, for the reason set forth below:

"Dear Sir:—Although I acknowledge the honor of my appointment, I regret to say I have yet an unexpired term of five years in the Penitentiary, which compels me to decline your flattering offer.

There is a man in Oxford who lives so fast, that he is now absolutely older than his father.

Why is a man poking a wood-fire like a rum-seller? Because he stirs the *brand he punches.*

Somebody says that physicians are the nut-crakers used by angels to get our souls out the shell that surrounds them.

Slanders issuing from red and beautiful lips are like foul spiders crawling from the blushing rose.

In what ship, and in what capacity do young ladies like to engage? In courtship, as marry-ners.

Some bachelors join the army because they like war, and some married men because they like peace.

Scandal, like the Nile, is fed by innumerable streams; but it is extreamely difficult to trace it to its source.

☞ Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man to the question, whether he was still in the land of the living: 'No, but I am almost there.'

Dutchman—'Good moyer, Patrick how you tuz?'

Irishman—'Good morning till ye, Mike, think ye we'll get rain today?"

Dutchman—'I guess not—ve nefer had much rain in a ferry try time.'

Irishman—'Faith, and ye're right there Mike; and thin, whenever it gets in the way o'rainin,' the divil a bit o'dhry will we get as the wit spell howlds.'

☞ Brigham Young must have great competition as a prophet in Utah, since Messrs. Waddell & Co. have a *big profit* on every mule sent out for Government.

Thirkhill & Sp...
TAILORS.

INFORM the public that they h... opened a shop on Main Street, one door north of Goddard's Store, where they are prepared to attend to all branches of their trade, on the
SHORTEST NOTICE.
Having acquired our trade in New York City, we feel confident of giving satisfaction to such as may favor us with their patronage.
13-6t

STEPHEN DeWOLFE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
AT LAW.
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory,
Will attend pr mptly to collections and other usness entrusted to his care.
OFFICE—he one formerly occupied by Ch. Mance Smith, Esq., one door east of Moore & Greene's store.
2—tf.

GOOD TIME COMING.
MONOPLY DONE AWAY WITH.
GEO. CRONYN & CO.,
SIGN OF THE BIG
T
B g to inform the Farmers and Public in general, that they are sel ing their splendid stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, DYE-STUFFS &c., &c.,
Low for CASH or READY PAY, determined to make room for a new stock next summer. Their prices will be found reasonable.
CALL AND EXAMINE,
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
Teas, Best quality, from $1 50 to $2 00 per lb.
Sugar, 3 lbs. for one dollar.
Coffee, 35 cts. per pound.
State Nails, 30 cts. per pound.
With every other article in proportion.
A few of Hodge's Best Steel plows, 75 cts. per lb.
For Sale.
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, BARLEY, OATS, CHOPPED WHEAT.
Traders and Peddlars will do well to call.
10-tf

LAST TRAIN, AND
BEST GOODS!
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS
WISH to call attention to their large assortment of **Merchandise,** now offered for sale at the Store house recently occupied by C. H. Bassett.
The people of this City and the public generally are assured that Our Stock of Goods CAN NOT be surpassed in this market, either for ... or CHEAPNESS.
We have the **Best Variety** and the **LARGEST ASSORTMENT** of FINE
DRESS GOODS
ever opened in this City.
SPLENDID DRESS SILKS,
CASHMERES,
MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
LAWNS,
GINGHAMS,
CHAMBROYS,
JACONETT AND
SWISS MUSLINS,
CRINOLINE,
CHALIS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
AND ALL SORTS OF TRIMMINGS.
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
PARASOLS,
and every variety of
LADIES' GOODS,
CLOTHS, SATINETTS,
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,
CORDUROYS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATTS AND
CAPS, AND
READY-MADE
CLOTHING.
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.
A full list of Yankeenotionss.
Don't forget Good and **Cheap.**
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS
1—tf

100 COOK STOVES for sale by 40-tf DYER BRO. & CO.

5000 LBS. SHEET IRON, for sale by DYER, BRO. & CO.
40-tf

WE have 150 yoke of CATTLE to sell or exchange for Country Produce.
40-tf DYER, BRO. & CO.

Hockaday & ...
WHOLESALE AND RE...
MERCHANTS,
Have opened in their
NEW STORE ROO...
ON MAIN STREET,
A large Assortment...
MERCHANDIZE
Specially selected for this market.
☞ Liberal discounts made ... Country merchants.
1...

DRUGS! CHEMICA...
... Old Brown's ... Spr... consent to ... 59.
ALEX. LEITC...
MARBLE BUILDING,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND O...
STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
TAKES pleasure in inviting ... tion to his SPRING AND SUMME... OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PURE RE-AGENTS, and
PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATION...
of which he has a very full and varied ... and of the best and purest quality. He ... direct the attention of the Profession to ... usually large Stock of
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT...
selected with care, and made by the most ... manufacturers, and with all the latest ... ments.
He would commend to the notice of those in ... of
TOILETTE ARTICLES,
including every variety, English and French, ... assortment of
PERFUMERIES,
ELEGANT EXTRACTS,
POMADES AND SOAPS...
He has replenished this Establishment ... large supply of the choicest
BRANDIES, WINES A...
And is also prepared ...
Congress and other ...
of which he is the sole Agent ...
His stock of MEDICINE C... DLEBAGS is large, and has been selected ... special reference to the
PIKE'S PEAK TRADE, A...
THE PLAINS.
1-tf

NEW GROCERY STO...
OPENED,
One Door North of Nixon's
TO the citizens of Utah.—Call ... see at the new grocery store, one door ... Nixon's Stor ... Hord & Dickson are ... every thing in the Grocery line
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPE...
We have now opened and ready for sale, ... sale or retail, one of the best selected stock ...
STAPLE GROCERI...
ever brought to this market, ... the following articles:—
Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, dried apples, soap, ... dles, molasses, starch, pepper, spice, alum, ... saltpetre, powder, indigo, powder, lead, shot, ... vinegar, ... rope, ginger, mustard, ... s of every kind, brandy, ... flavoring ... matches of every kind, nuts of all ... resin, cotton and hemp twine, pipes and stems, ... king and chewing tobacco, nutmegs and ... pickles, sugar of lead, blacking and brushes, ... serves of every kind, and many other things ... tedious to mention.
We will sell all of the above articles at as lo... ures as any house in Salt Lake City, and every ... alike, not one high and another low.
We also have a lot of Ames' celebrated sugar ... Hams, put up expressly for this market.
Come with the cash and see our goods, ... know you will purchase.
We also wish to purchase a few hundred ... oxen.
1-tf HORD & DICKSO...

GERARD B. ALLEN. OLIVER B. FI...
FULTON IRON WOR...
Second & Carr Sts., St. Loui...
GERARD B. ALLEN & C...
MANUFACTURE High and ... pressure Steam Engines, Boilers, sheet ... Work, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Tobacco ... Lard Screw and Brass and Iron Castings of ... description, Circular Saw Mills of the Pag... Childs Patents.

NOTICE.
WE having taken the house fo... erly occupied by Gilbert, Gerrish & Dy... Camp Floyd, it will in future be well supplied ... a good assortment of goods, and one of the P... will be here all the time. Our friends will ... call and see us.
39-tf GILBERT & GERRI...

NOTICE.
THE Copartnership heretofore ... isting between the undersigned at C... FLOYD, is hereby dissolved by mutual consen... Dyer, Bro's, & Co., at Camp Floyd are aut... to settle their busines R. H. DYER.
1 tf GILBERT & G...

WANTED:
A FEW good Mules in exchan... for good Working Cattle. Apply to
2-tf GILBERT & GERR...

WORK CATTLE.
100 YOKE of Work Cattle ... good working condition for sale ...
1-tf GILBERT & GERRI...

100 WAGONS
JUST ARRIVED FROM THE STAT...
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ON ... LARGE ST... OF
Dry Goods,
Liquors,
Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Outfitting Goods,
Harness,
Saddles,
& Bridles,
Which we will exchange for FLOUR ... and GRA... fact all kinds of
Country Produ...

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!!
TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE IN PARTICULAR.
WALKER BROTHERS,
At their Old Stand in Fairfield, Camp Floyd,
Are now offering at Wholesale and Retail,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
A large and elegant assortment of Goods of every description, variety, Style, Quality and Price,
UNSURPASSED IN ...
☞ **Call** ...
☞ Don't forget ...
13-4t

...y been restored ... at he has returned ... erboro'.

...onsistency of those who voted for and then changed against Mr. Smith.

The result was finally announced.—Whole number of votes, 228; necessary to a choice, 115. Sherman, 106; Smith of N. C., 112; Corwin, 4; scattering 6.

Mr. Stephens moved that the House adjourn till Monday.

Carried by six majority. Adjourned.

... to find out; and ... that some of the contrib... ready shaking in their ... prospect of having their ... brought to light in such ... may endanger their ... *York Herald.*